

# PUNCTURING TYPE CABLE COUPLING APPARATUS

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention is related to a puncturing type cable coupling apparatus, and more particularly to a new connector design that can be installed on ends of an electric cable with no need of removing the outer jacket to expose the copper wire, and be able to function like a regular plug and receptacle.

### 2. Description of Related Art

Power connectors, used as an example, can be typically classified into two types by their external forms. The connector that has two or three prong-like conductive pins on the upper portion and a molded body on the lower portion is a male connector (called a plug hereinafter), and the connector formed by a molded body with two or three pin slots on the front panel is a female connector (called a receptacle hereinafter), and these two types of connectors need to be mated together to provide a host machine with electrical current.

For the majority of electronic and electrical devices, they are provided with a power cable that has a pair of connectors on two ends, even though some of them may be mainly designed to use batteries. The plug attached on one end of the cable is used to connect to a power outlet and the receptacle on the other end is to be electrically connected to the host machine. Only when the plug is inserted into a power outlet, the host machine is able to draw in electrical current from the power source for the normal operation, regardless of the location of the host machine and the distance from a power source.

In general, a conventional plug is formed with a housing and a base.

1 Inside the housing of the plug, there are usually two or more conductive pins  
2 mounted on the base and protruding outward, and each conductive pin is  
3 connected to a terminal that is fastened to a copper wire by a screw. A similar  
4 structure is also found in a conventional receptacle.

5 Since the conductive pins and the copper wires in the cable are simply  
6 joined by means of fastening screws, with no other auxiliary means of clamping  
7 down the cable, when someone tries to pull out a plug or receptacle by force after  
8 using the above plug or receptacle, the strong tension being exerted on ends of  
9 the cable may cause the copper wire to break off or become loosened from the  
10 terminal joint, resulting in an open circuit.

11 The conventional connector has gradually been replaced by a modified  
12 connector assembly that has strengthened the cable connection and the internal  
13 construction, which is composed of a shell member, a base member and two  
14 conductive plates. The two conductive plates are parallelly installed in the base  
15 member, using a clamping means on the inner surface of the conductive plate to  
16 clamp down the copper wires, and then the shell member is fitted over the base  
17 member to complete the installation of connector assembly on ends of the cable.  
18 This design can simplify the assembly procedure of the connector and the cable.

19 Though the connector assembly has strengthened the construction of  
20 conventional plug and simplified the installation, like other conventional  
21 connectors, it is still necessary to remove the insulation jacket of the cable to  
22 expose the copper wire before installing these connectors on ends of a cable, and  
23 the conventionally used clamping technique is also not reliable for ensuring a  
24 stable cable connection.

1    SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

2           The main object of the present invention is to provide a puncturing type  
3   cable coupling apparatus that can be installed on ends of a cable with no need of  
4   removing the outer jacket of a cable, thus being able to promote easy installation  
5   and sturdy cable connection between the host machine and the power source.

6           To this end, the structure of the puncturing type cable coupling  
7   apparatus comprises two complementary members: a base member and a shell  
8   member, whereby the shell member receives the input cable, and then allows  
9   itself to be fitted over the base member on finishing the cable assembly.

10          The structures of the base member and the shell member are molded  
11   with insulation materials.

12          The base member is basically formed by a pair of conductive pins, a pair  
13   of terminal bridges, a holding bracket and a front panel.

14          The shell member is basically formed by a housing, a sunken portion, a  
15   pair of sliding guides, and a pair of backing blocks.

16          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is characterized in that the  
17   two terminal bridges of the base member are installed on the back side of the  
18   front panel, and are connected to the respective conductive pins.

19          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
20   that the holding bracket of the base member is set up with two compartments  
21   inside the bracket walls, in which one terminal bridge is installed in each  
22   compartment.

23          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
24   that the base member has a front panel with two pin slots on the surface for

1 receiving another plug that can be inserted through the front panel to reach the  
2 terminal bridges in the compartment to make electrical connection with the  
3 conductive pins and the terminal bridges of the existing plug.

4 The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
5 that the cable coupling apparatus uses a pair of claws formed on the two terminal  
6 bridges of the base member to drive through the outer insulation jacket of a cable  
7 from the lateral sides, while a pair of backing blocks of the shell member  
8 provides the necessary countering force behind the inserted cable, such that the  
9 claws are able to force electrical contact with the inner copper wire by clamping  
10 down the cable between the claws and the backing blocks.

11 The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
12 that the shell member has a sunken portion formed toward the open end, which is  
13 used for receiving the conductive pins and the holding bracket to be inserted into  
14 the cavity created by the sunken portion.

15 The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
16 that the shell member has two wire slots on the bottom surface that allow a cable  
17 to pass through to the sunken portion.

18 The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
19 that the shell member has two backing blocks inside the sunken portion,  
20 extending in the transverse orientation, and the front end of the backing blocks  
21 stop in front of the wire slots, which are used to counter the driving force from  
22 the corresponding claws of the base member when the two complementary  
23 members are fitted together, such that the inserted cable can be properly  
24 positioned and secured by means of the claws and the backing blocks.

1           The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
2   that the base member has two open side pockets formed on two sides outside the  
3   bracket wall, wherein each side pocket holds a conductive pin and possibly  
4   another conductive pin from another plug that can be inserted through the pin  
5   slot.

6           The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
7   that there are two pin slots on the back wall of the shell member, wherein each  
8   pin slot is able to extend to the sunken portion, such that the conductive pins are  
9   able penetrate the shell member to the outside.

10          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
11   that the base member contains a pair of fuse elements in the two compartments,  
12   wherein the two ends of each fuse element are respectively connected to a  
13   terminal bridge and a conductive pin.

14          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
15   that the shell member has a pair of sliding guides formed on the upper side of the  
16   sunken portion extending in the transverse direction toward the open end, which  
17   is used to hold a slide cover with an open gap on the top surface.

18          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
19   that the shell member has an opening on the top surface, corresponding to the  
20   position of the fuse elements installed in the base member when the two  
21   complementary members are fitted together, such that the slide cover can be  
22   opened or closed by moving the slide cover along the sliding guides in order to  
23   reach in and replace the fuse elements.

24          The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in

1 that the base member has a pair of arresters provided along the bottom of the  
2 holding bracket wall of each side, such that each conductive pin can be secured  
3 in place by latching the anchoring means on the inner surface of the conductive  
4 pin to the bridge extension and resting in a pair of arresters at the bottom.

5 The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
6 that the shell member has a pair of notches on the rim of the shell member,  
7 whereas the base member has a pair of corresponding lugs provided on the rim of  
8 the front panel, one at the top and another at the bottom, such that the lugs and  
9 the notches can be interlocked against each other when the base member and the  
10 shell member are fitted together.

11 The terminal bridge of the cable coupling apparatus is also characterized  
12 in that the pair of claws in the base member are formed by U shaped metal plates  
13 for securing the cable and puncturing the outer jacket of the cable to make  
14 electrical contact with the copper wire thereunder, wherein the two claws are  
15 positioned side by side, each of which has a pair of pointed projections on the  
16 upper and lower part of the U shaped metal plate for clamping the inserted cable  
17 from the lateral sides.

18 The puncturing type cable coupling apparatus is also characterized in  
19 that the base member has kept the lower part of the holding bracket wall, toward  
20 the back end, open for the backing blocks of the shell member to pass through  
21 and enter the compartment of the base member when the two complementary  
22 members are fitted together.

23 The main advantage of the present invention over prior art is that the  
24 cable coupling apparatus can be easily installed on ends of a cable with no need

1 of stripping the insulation jacket of the cable, whereby a cable can be inserted  
2 directly into the shell member and be secured between the claws of the base  
3 member and the backing blocks of the shell member when the shell member and  
4 the base member are fitted together. Because of the intrusive clamping on the  
5 cable, the risk of loosening or breaking can be considerably reduced, thus a  
6 sturdy cable connection can be assured.

7 Other objectives, advantages and novel features of the invention will  
8 become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in  
9 conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### 10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

11 Fig. 1 is an exploded diagram of the first embodiment of the present  
12 invention;

13 Fig. 2 is bottom perspective view of the puncturing type cable coupling  
14 apparatus before assembling with a cable;

15 Fig. 3 is another bottom perspective view of the puncturing type cable  
16 coupling apparatus from another angle opposite to the position taken by Fig. 2;

17 Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional diagram of the internal structure of the cable  
18 coupling apparatus before assembling with a cable;

19 Fig. 5 is a cross-section view of the cable coupling apparatus fully  
20 assembled with the cable;

21 Fig. 6 is cross-section view of the cable coupling apparatus assembled  
22 with the cable;

23 Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the cable coupling apparatus fully  
24 assembled with the cable;

1            Fig. 8 is an exploded perspective view of the second embodiment of the  
2 present invention;

3            Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the internal structure of the cable coupling  
4 apparatus shown in Fig. 8 before assembly with the cable;

5            Fig. 10 is a side plan view of the structure of the cable coupling  
6 apparatus shown in Fig. 8;

7            Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the cable coupling apparatus shown in Fig. 8  
8 assembled with a cable; and

9            Fig. 12 a perspective view of the second embodiment of the invention  
10 assembled with a cable.

#### 11    DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

12            The present invention can be designed with two different versions to suit  
13 their respective functions either as a plug (male connector) or a receptacle  
14 (female connector), as the structure of these two versions is now explained  
15 through two preferred embodiments with reference to the accompanying  
16 diagrams.

17            In the first embodiment of the invention, as shown in Figs. 1-3, the cable  
18 coupling apparatus, functioning as a plug, is formed by a base member (10), a  
19 pair of terminal bridges (20), a pair of conductive pins (30), and a shell member  
20 (40).

21            The base member (10) is molded with insulating material, wherein a  
22 holding bracket (11) is attached onto the back of a front panel (15), creating two  
23 compartments (12) within the inner space of the bracket walls (11), and having  
24 the top and bottom of the bracket (11) open to the outside, and two side pockets



(13) are respectively formed on two sides outside the bracket wall (11), and two arresters (14) are provided at the bottom of the bracket wall (11).

The front panel (15) has a pair of pin slots (16) arranged in parallel that can extend downward to the respective compartment (12), which are used for receiving another plug that can be piggybacked onto the existing plug through the two pin slots (16).

The pair of terminal bridges (20), formed of copper, are installed in the compartment (12) of the base member (10), wherein each terminal bridge has a pair of claws (21) formed by a U shaped metal plate with pointed projections on the upper and lower side and disposed in the parallel orientation, which are used for puncturing the insulation jacket of the cable to make electrical contact with the copper wire and securing the cable; and a pair of extension hooks (22) erecting upright from the lateral side of the claws (21) to latch the conductive pins (30).

The pair of conductive pins (30) are formed by long and narrow metal strips that are installed on two sides of the holding bracket (11), within the space of the side pocket (13), secured by a pair of arresters (14) at the bottom, and latched onto the terminal bridges (20) by means of an anchoring means (31) formed on the inner surface of the conductive pin (30), such that the anchoring means (31) that is able to latch on the extension hook (22) of the terminal bridge (20).

The shell member (40), made from insulating material, has a sunken portion (41) extending towards the open end to correspond to the holding bracket (11) of the base member (10) when the two complementary members are fitted

1 together, and also has a pair of pin slots (42) on the back end that is able to extend  
2 to the sunken portion (41) for receiving the conductive pins (30), and also has a  
3 pair of wire slots (43) at the bottom of the shell member (40) and near the open  
4 end of the sunken portion (41), which can also be extended upward to the sunken  
5 portion (41), and also has a pair of backing blocks (44) inside the sunken portion  
6 (41) extending in the transverse orientation and parallel to the conductive pins  
7 (30), and also has a pair of pin slot (42) on the back panel of the shell wall,  
8 wherein the front end of the backing blocks (44) can penetrate the holding  
9 bracket (11) through the lower part to reach the terminal bridges (20) in the  
10 compartments (12) of the base member (10).

11 The base member (10) is provided with a pair of fuse elements (17) in  
12 the two compartments (12), two ends of which are respectively connected to the  
13 extension hook (22) of the terminal bridge (20) and the anchoring means (31) of  
14 the conductive pin (30), which is able to break the circuit when the circuit is  
15 overloaded.

16 The shell member (40) is provided with a pair of sliding guides (45) on  
17 the upper part of the sunken portion (41) that extends in the transverse direction  
18 parallel to the backing blocks (44) for receiving a slide cover (46) with gap (461)  
19 on the top surface, and an opening (47) that can be extended downward to the  
20 sunken portion (41) if the slide cover (46) is open, wherein the front end of the  
21 slide cover ( 46) can be attached with a flange ( 462) to facilitate the opening  
22 and closing of the slide cover ( 46) for replacing the fuse elements (17).

23 The base member (10) is provided with a pair of lugs (18) on the rim of  
24 the front panel (15), one on top and another at the bottom, to correspond to the

1 positions of the notches (48) on the rim of the shell member (40), such that the  
2 two lugs (18) and the two notches (48) can be interlocked against each other  
3 when the shell member (40) and the base (10) are fitted together.

4 According to the present invention, the plug version of the cable  
5 coupling apparatus can be pre-assembled with the conductive pins (30), the fuse  
6 elements (17) and the terminal bridges (20) installed on the base member (10)  
7 and then the base member (10) is inserted into the shell member (40) half way as  
8 shown in Fig. 4. This pre-assembled plug can facilitate the final installation of  
9 the plug on the cable by a user not especially skilled in this field.

10 With reference to Figs. 4 and 5, to assemble a plug onto a cable, users  
11 only have to put one end of the twin wire cable (50) into the pair of wire slots (43)  
12 at the bottom of the shell member (40) with no need of stripping the insulation  
13 jacket (51) of the cable (50) beforehand, and then push the front panel (15) of the  
14 base member (10) into the cavity area of the shell member (40) until the base  
15 member (10) is completely driven into the shell member (40). By doing so, the  
16 cable (50) will be slightly bent after passing through the internal structure of the  
17 shell member (40) and clamped between the claws (21) and the backing blocks  
18 (44) when the front panel (15) of the base member (10) is completely driven into  
19 the shell member (40).

20 Actually, when the two complementary members are fitted together, the  
21 pointed projections on the claws (21) of the terminal bridge (20) will be driven  
22 into the insulation jacket (51) of the cable (50) to force electrical contact with the  
23 copper wire (52) thereunder, and the cable (50) will be firmly secured between  
24 the claws (21) and the backing block (44) as shown in Figs. 5, 6. A completely

1 assembled plug with the cable (50) is shown in Fig. 7. The plug having two  
2 conductive pins (30) is used to connect to a power outlet, while the receptacle  
3 having two pin slots is connected to a host machine, such that the host machine is  
4 able to draw in electrical current from the power source for the normal operation.  
5 Also, the pin slot (16) on the front panel (15) of the base member (10) permits a  
6 second plug to be piggybacked onto the existing plug to allow two machines to  
7 share the same power source.

8           When replacing the fuse elements in the plug, a regular screwdriver or  
9 equivalent tool may be used to reach in through the opening (47) of the shell  
10 member (40), which then moves the slide cover (46) toward the back end of the  
11 plug to expose the fuse elements (17) thereunder.

12           According to the present invention, another embodiment of the cable  
13 coupling apparatus, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, comprises a base member (10), a  
14 pair of terminal bridges (20) and a shell member (40).

15           The base member (10), as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, has a holding bracket  
16 (11) attached to the back end of a face panel (15), creating two compartments (12)  
17 within the inner space of the holding bracket wall (11), where the top and bottom  
18 of the holding bracket (11) are open to the outside. The front panel (15) has two  
19 parallel pin slots (16) that can be extended to the compartment (12) for receiving  
20 a mating plug.

21           Each terminal bridge (20) installed on the base member (10) has a claw  
22 (21) and an extension hook (22), wherein the claw (21) is formed by a U shaped  
23 metal plate with parallelly arranged pointed projections on the upper and lower  
24 part for puncturing the cable (50); and the extension hook (22) erected from the

1 lateral side of the claw (21) is to latch the conductive pins (30).

2           The shell member (40) has a sunken portion (41) toward the open end,  
3 wherein the back end of the shell member (40) is sealed leaving a pair of pin slots  
4 (42) on the back panel; and a pair of wire slots (43) on the bottom wall that can  
5 be extended to the sunken portion (41) for receiving the cable (50). The shell  
6 member (40) also has a pair of backing blocks (44) in the sunken portion (41), in  
7 parallel arrangement and extending in the transverse direction, wherein the front  
8 end of the two backing blocks (44) stops in front of the two wire slots (43),  
9 wherein the backing blocks (44) can penetrate the holding bracket (11) of the  
10 base member (10) into the two compartments (12) when the shell member and  
11 the base member are fitted together.

12           In the second embodiment of the invention, the base member (10) has a  
13 pair of locating pins (19) on two sides of the holding bracket (11) that correspond  
14 to the through holes (49) on the back end of the shell member (40) that extend to  
15 the sunken portion (41).

16           The receptacle version of the cable coupling apparatus in accordance  
17 with the present invention can also be pre-assembled, as shown in Fig. 9, with  
18 the two terminal bridges (20) installed on the base member (10), and then the  
19 partially assembled base member (10) is inserted into the shell member (40) half  
20 way. This pre-assembled receptacle can facilitate the final installation on the  
21 cable by a user not especially skilled in this field.

22           To assemble the receptacle onto a cable, users only have to put one end  
23 of the twin wire cable (50) into the pair of wire slots (43) at the bottom of the  
24 shell member (40) with no need of stripping the insulation jacket (51) of the

1 cable (50) beforehand, and then push the front panel (15) of the base member (10)  
2 into the cavity area of the shell member (40) until the base member (10) is  
3 completely driven into the shell member (40).

4 The assembling procedure of the receptacle is similar to that for the plug  
5 version. By doing so, the pointed projections of the claw (21) on the terminal  
6 bridge (20) will be driven into the insulation jacket (51) of the cable (50) to force  
7 electrical contact with the copper wire (52) underneath, and the cable (50) will be  
8 secured between the claws (21) and the backing blocks (44) as shown in Figs. 1n  
9 and 11. The fully assembled receptacle is shown in Fig. 12, where the pin slot  
10 (16) on the front panel (15) receives the conductive pins (30) of the plug to be  
11 mated with the terminal bridge (20) to allow electricity conduction through the  
12 cable connection.

13 From the foregoing, the main advantage of the puncturing type cable  
14 coupling apparatus over prior art is that the cable coupling apparatus can be  
15 installed on ends of a cable with no need of stripping the insulation jacket of the  
16 cable beforehand. This design is equally applicable to the plug version and the  
17 receptacle version to suit different installation requirements, thus providing  
18 power users with an easy way to assemble the plug and or receptacle on a power  
19 cable, while a sturdy cable connection is assured.

20 It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous  
21 characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the  
22 foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the  
23 invention, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail,  
24 especially in matters of shape, size, and arrangement of parts within the

- 1 principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general
- 2 meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.